



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

normal, or at least never so degenerate as the first two that were studied. He concludes as the result of his investigation up to this point: firstly, that in lower mammals and young human beings the collateral ganglia (if we may judge from the superior cervical and semilunar) are functionally active, but that in monkeys there are evidences of commencing loss of function, which has completely disappeared in the human adult; secondly, that in man the function of the lateral ganglia is maintained well into adult life and only begins to disappear in old age. It is a curious fact that in all these cases the sympathetic nerves are described as normal. The possibility of degenerate ganglia associated with normal nerves in the sympathetic system is not explained by any existing view of the relation between cells and fibers in that region and at first sight, at least, is one of the most striking results.

*On the Minute Anatomy of the Vagus nerve in Selachians, with Remarks on the Segmental Value of the Cranial nerves.* THOMAS W. SHORE. *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*, Vol. XXIII, pp. 428—451. Plates XX—XXI.

In a former paper (noticed in this JOURNAL Vol. II, p. 309) the author gave a summary of our present knowledge of the anatomy and development of the vagus in Petromyzon, Elasmobranchs, Rana and Amniota. The present paper contains the results of the author's researches upon the microscopic anatomy of the vagus of the skate (*Raja batis* and *R. clav.*). The nerve cells of the vagus of the skate are arranged in five groups. The nerve does not contain any non-ganglionated somatic motor fibers, and there is only one small fasciculus of ganglionated somatic sensory fibers, viz., the small dorsal branch. The splanchnic motor and probably splanchnic sensory fibers are well marked, and are, as in the case of a typical spinal nerve, divisible into a non-ganglionated portion, which runs chiefly in the post-branchial branches, and a small-fibred ganglionated part, which is found in the branchials and visceralis. The vagus nerve of the skate, therefore, does not contain all the elements of a single perfect spinal nerve-metamer. It contains the typical elements of the so called sympathetic system, namely, splanchnic small medullated fibers some of which join a proximal set of ganglia, others passing on to a distal set. The proximal set of ganglia are represented by the branchial and visceralis ganglia, the distal set by the pre-branchial ganglia of the skate's vagus. F. T.

*A demonstration of centres of ideation in the brain from observation and experiment.* BERNARD HOLLANDER. Reprinted from the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, (London,) August, 1889.

The author attempts to correlate the modern experiments of the brain physiologists with the older observations of the phrenologists. Some half dozen "organs" are thus identified with the "centres" on the general principle that the "organ" is located in the region, where stimulation of the cortex gives rise to movements, gestures or facial motions that are expressive of the feeling for which the organ stands. The method pursued in correlating the two is however unscientific. Judging by the "discussion" at the end of the paper it was nevertheless received without any severe criticism. A paper of the same import was read by the author before the Anthro-